

IT CAME TO NAUGHT.

Coal Conference at the White House Ended in a Failure.

The Presidents of the Railroads and Coal Companies Refused to Arbitrate and Denounced the Miners' Labor Organization.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The coal conference between the president and representatives of the operators and the miners came to an end at the temporary white house Friday afternoon with a failure to reach an agreement. Apparently the rock upon which the conference split was recognition of the miners' union.

The president had urged the contending parties to cease strife in the interests of the public welfare. The miners, through the president of their union, had expressed a willingness to submit differences to arbitration of a tribunal to be named by the president and to enter into an agreement to abide by terms fixed by the arbitrators for a period of from one to five years. The employers, through the presidents of the railroad and coal companies and a leading independent mine operator, had squarely refused arbitration, had denounced the miners' labor organization as a lawless and anarchistic body with which they could and would have no dealings; had demanded federal troops to ensure complete protection to workers and their families in the mining region, and court proceedings against the miners' union, and had offered, if the men returned to work, to submit grievances at individual collieries to the decision of the judges of the court of common pleas for the district of Pennsylvania, in which the colliery was located.

It was a remarkable chapter in the economic history of the country that was written Friday. For the first time the president of the republic had intervened directly between the great forces of capital and labor in an effort to avert what he himself regarded as a great national calamity. The result was to bring the principals in the great controversy face to face with the whole country eagerly intent and watchful of their doings. Technically the issues between the two great forces stand as they did before the president summoned the representatives of the contending forces to the national capital, and forgetting his own acute suffering, besought them for love of the great country wherein they dwell, and out of pity for the countless throng of suffering poor to adjust their differences and work together in peace for the common weal.

Friday the views of the contenders in the great industrial struggle were so extreme and wide apart that there was no middle ground possible and so the conference came to an end without any agreement for its continuation. The conference had lasted six hours, including a recess of three hours, between the morning and afternoon sessions taken to enable the miners and operators to prepare a written response to the president's appeal.

The president entered at once on the business in hand by reading a statement which he had carefully prepared, urging a settlement of the strike in the interests of the public. His manner was exceedingly serious and his voice showed his deep feeling. Almost immediately after the president had closed Mr. Mitchell arose and on behalf of the miners offered to submit the differences to arbitration. The operators looked surprised, but before any reply could be made, President Roosevelt said he desired that both parties take the matter under consideration and meet him again at 3 o'clock. The first session of the conference had lasted less than 15 minutes. The operators were driven to their private cars in the railroad yards and Mr. Mitchell and his party returned to their hotel. Both parties immediately set to work to prepare statements in reply to the president's suggestions.

The operators made it plain that they would listen to no proposition whatever emanating from Mr. Mitchell. It was five minutes of 5 o'clock when the conference ended. The operators came down stairs and held a brief consultation and then left in their carriages for their train. Several of them declared the interference of the president had resulted in retarding rather than forwarding the settlement. They asserted that no progress had been made and said they would return to continue the contest. They declared the situation was most serious as to coal supply, but said that coal would be furnished to the public and that if given protection they could get men to mine coal to at least 70 per cent. of their capacity. They said there would be no compromise and that the strike would continue until the miners succumbed. They asserted their determination to make no concessions.

ANOTHER CONFERENCE.

President and cabinet again consider the coal situation.

Washington, Oct. 6.—In an earnest effort to expedite the adjustment of the coal strike problem, another conference over the situation was held at the white house Sunday and adjourned after three hours of deliberations. No statement was given out as to the conclusions reached and every participant absolutely refused to discuss what had taken place during the meeting. The conference was called for in view of the importance to the

American people of a speedy solution of the question. Only four of the members of the cabinet were present. This however was significant only of the fact that three of these four were lawyers and that the issue involved was one which called for the deliberation of trained legal minds.

In this state of absolute reticence of the parties to the conference it is almost impossible to do more than draw the most general of conclusions as to the nature of the proceedings based upon what preceded the meeting. The known facts are that the president has reached the conclusion that he has nothing to expect save refusal from a further appeal to the coal operators and therefore has decided to look for relief from the situation to the miners side.

He feels that he hardly can expect them to make the sacrifice of all their contentions without holding out at least a promise of some return, and the question before him is as to his ability to do this. He can pledge himself to appeal to congress to examine into the justice of the miners' complaints and remedy them so far as lies in the power of the legislative branch, backed by the earnest good will of the executive. Also he can suggest to Gov. Stone, of Pennsylvania, that he cause the Pennsylvania legislature likewise to make an inquiry perhaps hastening the usual methods by calling an extra session. But these pledges would be given only on condition that the men go at once into the mines and get out with all speed the coal for which the people are suffering. To adopt this course means the continuance of the policy of exerting moral suasion to end the strike.

WILL BURN WOOD.

Residents of Lincoln, N. J., Accept an Offer of Hardwood Timber.

Bound Brook, N. J., Oct. 6.—Mayor Drake, of Lincoln, N. J., and also president of a real estate company, Sunday offered free of charge to the residents of Lincoln three acres of standing hardwood timber owned by the company and located on the outskirts of the village. The only condition is that the timber must be cut down, cut into cordwood lengths and stacked. Then it will be distributed to the townspeople. The offer was at once accepted, almost every family providing at least one worker, and by afternoon the cutting of the trees began. There are 300 inhabitants in the village and it is figured that there is enough wood in the tract to do them for the winter, should it become necessary to keep up the consumption of it. The same company owns five acres of woodland in the Thirteenth ward of Trenton and another tract near Plainfield. Mr. Drake announced that the timber on these would be donated to the poor of the cities mentioned.

TO RELIEVE A COAL FAMINE.

Offer of Coal Lands Made to President Roosevelt.

New York, Oct. 6.—Another offer of coal lands has been made to President Roosevelt to relieve a possible coal famine. Mrs. Johanna C. Samuels, formerly of Nashville, Tenn., and Washington, D. C., but who has been in New York for several months organizing a railroad and other projects, has written to President Roosevelt offering him a tract of mining land in Kentucky to be mined by the government without compensation to the donor during the continuance of the strike. Mrs. Samuels said to a reporter Sunday:

"I am making the offer simply because the property is idle. It is no expense to me at the present time, and I would be at no loss if a quantity of the coal is mined. I do not ask one cent from the government or any favors, I will leave the arrangements of all details entirely to the president and let him do as he sees fit."

TO THE MINERS STRIKE FUND.

The New York Typographical Union Will Increase Weekly Contribution.

New York, Oct. 6.—By an unanimous vote Typographical Union No. 6, of New York city, Sunday decided to increase its weekly contributions to the miners' strike fund to 2 per cent. of the wages of its members, which will make the weekly contribution about \$1,800 to \$2,000.

Money was contributed by the Central Federated Labor union at its meeting Sunday. Some unions assessed their members at the rate of 2 per cent. of their wages. Other unions made lump sum contributions.

ATTEMPTED LYNCHING.

The Mob Failed to Batter Down the Doors to the Cell.

Lincolnton, N. C., Oct. 6.—A mob of men Sunday afternoon gained admittance into the jail here and attempted to secure Galvin Elliott, a Negro charged with having criminally assaulted a white woman near this place, but they failed to batter down the doors to the cell in which Elliott was confined. It is feared that further attempts of violence will be made, and in answer to a telegram from Judge Hoke, of this county, Gov. Aycock has ordered a special term of court to be called for the Negro's trial.

West Virginia Strike Ends.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Oct. 6.—A telegram was received at strike headquarters Sunday announcing that the strike of the employees of the Kanawha and Hocking Valley Coal Co., involving between 5,000 and 6,000 men, in West Virginia has ended satisfactorily to both sides.

THE BURIAL OF ZOLA.

The Remains Laid to Rest With Simple Ceremonies.

There Was No Disorders as Was Predicted—The Widow Bade Farewell to the Remains in the Mortuary Chamber.

Paris, Oct. 6.—The remains of Emile Zola were laid at rest Sunday with simple, but impressive, ceremonies. It was such a funeral as Zola himself would have wished, without pomp, but with serried ranks of thousands of thousands of workingmen, many accompanied by their wives, sorrowfully marching behind his coffin. Municipal guards, mounted and on foot, lined the route, but except for a company of infantry which rendered military honors to the body as it was carried from the house to the hearse they were there as guardians of order, and not as participants in the ceremony.

Former Capt. Dreyfus marched in the funeral cortege, according to the authority of prefect of police, but he passed completely unnoticed by the crowd.

The Temps Sunday said Dreyfus went to the Zola house Saturday evening and watched beside the corpse with the family. He induced Mme. Zola to give him back his promise not to attend the funeral, and he walked in the procession Sunday between La Lance, former protesting deputy from Alsace in the German reichstag, and M. Monod, member of the Institute.

Long before 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon, the hour fixed for the start of the cortege from the Zola residence in the Rue de Bruxelles, an immense concourse began gathering along the short route leading to the entrance of the Mont Matre cemetery, from which the public was completely excluded from midday. The immediate vicinity of the house was surrounded by a cordon of police, through which but relatives and intimate friends of Zola were allowed to pass. Facing the house was drawn up a double line of infantry, commanded by a captain on horseback. The soldiers were there to render the military honor due to a deceased officer.

A handsome hearse, with sable plumes on the roof and on the heads of the two horses attached to it, stood before the door. The hearse was enveloped in black and silver housings. Preceding the hearse were three other cars almost hidden beneath masses of magnificent floral offerings from Zola's admirers in all parts of the world, including an immense wreath of giant chrysanthemums bearing the words, "From the Frenchmen of San Francisco."

Mme. Zola wished to follow her husband's body to the grave, but her doctors absolutely forbade her to do so. She, therefore, bade farewell to the remains in the mortuary chamber. Her grief was most poignant when the coffin was removed to the entrance hall of the house, where it rested a few minutes.

BOER SYMPATHIZERS.

Francis William Reitz Welcomed in New York City.

New York, Oct. 6.—A committee of Boer sympathizers, including representatives of the Irish-American societies, welcomed Sunday Francis William Reitz, formerly secretary of state of the Orange Free State, who arrived with his wife on the Holland-American steamship Statendam from Boulogne Sur Mer.

"While not here to agitate for the reopening of the war," said Reitz, "I have in view the two-fold object of duty to my countrymen and remuneration to myself. The Boers have been tricked into forsaking their colonial allies by oral promises of Kitchener and Milner that they would endeavor to obtain at the time of the coronation amnesty for all rebels."

A World's Record Broken.

San Francisco, Oct. 6.—Ralph L. Rose, of Healdsburg, has broken the world's record for putting the shot, held by Dewitt, of Princeton, at the semi-annual field day of the Academic Athletic league. Rose threw the shot 49 feet and 6 inches. Dewitt's record was 48 feet 7 inches.

Big Paris Robbery.

New York, Oct. 6.—Capt. Titus received a lengthy cablegram from the prefecture of police of Paris, informing him that a big bank robbery had been committed in that city and asking the captain to search for \$150,000 in French government bonds.

Destructive Fire at Fargo, N. D.

Fargo, N. D., Oct. 6.—The building and stock of the Weum Watt Co., wholesale dealers in notions and stationery, was totally destroyed by fire Sunday. Loss \$150,000; insurance \$140,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Bishop Potter Weds.

Cooperstown, N. Y., Oct. 6.—The marriage of Bishop Henry C. Potter to Mrs. Alfred Corning Clark took place at Christ's church. Rev. Dr. Grosvenor, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York, performed the ceremony.

Levied on a Pullman Car.

Cripple Creek, Col., Oct. 6.—Sheriff Henry Robertson levied on a Pullman car for taxes amounting to \$663 which the Pullman Co. have neglected to pay and in order to prevent the removal of the car has chained it to the track.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

The Thirty-Sixth Annual Meeting Was Opened in Washington.

Washington, Oct. 6.—The 36th annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic began here Monday, and with the meeting of the various auxiliary organizations affiliated with the main body will continue until next Saturday. The local committee has taken every precaution for the protection of life and limb and the housing of those who will be unable to find hotel accommodations. For indigent veterans large tents have been erected on the white house lot and several floors of the new government printing office have been utilized. Great crowds of visitors have been pouring into the city throughout the day and at the railroad stations it is said that the number of persons coming to the encampment is perhaps greater than ever before brought to the city on any occasion.

The business houses and private residences along Pennsylvania avenue and the other main thoroughfares of the city have been appropriately decorated for the encampment season. The display of flags and bunting is very generous.

Monday there was an automobile parade, a regatta on the Potomac river, the dedication of Camp Roosevelt on the White lot at which Secretary of State John Hay made the chief address and a grand camp fire at convention hall.

Tuesday the naval parade will take up the morning while the afternoon and evening is to be devoted to receptions and reunions.

Wednesday will occur the big parade of the Grand Army of the Republic while in the evening a number of receptions will be held.

Thursday, Friday and Saturday will occur the meetings of the national encampment and the various auxiliary bodies and also reunion and receptions.

TO AVOID HEAVY WORK.

Two Convicts in Southern Illinois Penitentiary Cut Off Three Fingers.

Chester, Ill., Oct. 6.—Rather than perform the heavy work assigned to them John Reagan and C. Rose, two convicts in the Southern Illinois penitentiary at this place, with a rusty hatchet cut off three fingers from the right hand of each, thereby incapacitating themselves from further work. Both men claim to be in poor health.

After they were discovered with their mutilated, bleeding hands, they were sent to the prison surgeon, who bound up their wounds. Then the two men were taken out into the prison yard and compelled to stand on a block the remainder of the day.

DROWNED IN A BATHTUB.

Overcome From Gas From an Instantaneous Heater.

Peoria, Ill., Oct. 6.—Mrs. Frank J. Townsend was drowned in a bathtub at her home Sunday. Her husband was preparing the bath for her. In an effort to heat the room, he disconnected a pipe which carried off the poisonous gases from an instantaneous heater. In a few seconds he was overcome by the fumes from the gas and fell to the floor. His wife rushed to his assistance and she too was overcome. She fell into the bathtub, which was partly filled with water, and was drowned. Mr. Townsend will recover.

AMERICAN CAPITAL.

Large Mills To Be Erected at Belfast, Londonderry and Other Cities.

London, Oct. 6.—The Belfast correspondent of the Daily Mail says he has heard that an American syndicate, with a capital of \$20,000,000, proposes to erect large mills on the water side at Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Cork, Waterford and Galway, with a view of importing corn and wheat in bulk, milling it, and distributing it by means of coasting steamers, owned by the syndicate.

National League Season Ended.

St. Louis, Oct. 6.—The National league season ended Sunday by Chicago defeating St. Louis in a double header. First game, Chicago 11, 15, 2; St. Louis, 4, 10, 5. Second game, Chicago, 6, 6, 1; St. Louis, 5, 9, 2.

How They Stand.

Pittsburg	103	36	.741
Brooklyn	75	63	.543
Boston	73	64	.533
Cincinnati	70	70	.500
Chicago	68	69	.496
St. Louis	56	78	.418
Philadelphia	56	81	.409
New York	48	88	.352

Track Blown Up With Dynamite.

Tamaqua, Pa., Oct. 6.—A section of track on the Silver Creek branch of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad was blown up with dynamite early Sunday. When the workmen's train reached the scene of the explosion a force of 50 deputies escorted them to the colliery.

Treasury Balances.

Washington, Oct. 6.—Saturday's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the \$150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, \$223,329,293; gold, \$136,918,437.

Thirty Months' Drought Broken.

Carrizo, Tex., Oct. 6.—The 30 months' drought seems to be broken at last. Two good rains have fallen in the last week. Although it comes too late to do corn much good, it is of great benefit to stock in this county.

AT THE NORTH POLE.

Explorer Baldwin Believes it is Surrounded With Ice.

Cinematograph Pictures of Ice Scenes Were Taken—Balloons With Messages Sent Adrift But Never Reached Destination.

New York, Oct. 3.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, arrived Thursday on the steamship Germanic, of the White Star line.

Mr. Baldwin at first refused to talk about the alleged controversies which had taken place between him and Capt. Johannsen, of the America, but after hearing that it had been reported that the expedition had been short of food and supplies he made the following statement:

"There is not a word of truth in the report of our not having sufficient supplies. It is easy to explain the trouble between myself and Capt. Johannsen. He wanted to be the whole thing. That's all."

"The expedition went away with 42 persons on board and we brought back the same number. The Fram drifted around in the ice for four years, while in one year we did almost as much and established an outpost. I have learned one good lesson, though, never take a Swede and a Norwegian together along with you if you want to avoid trouble. The ice pilot was a Norwegian and the sailing master a Swede. There's the whole thing in a nutshell."

"We had quite a pleasant time of it, taken altogether. Some of the men took musical instruments along with them and they cheered us up a bit. Another feature was the cinematograph pictures that we took of various ice scenes. We also took hundreds of photographs. Our most exciting adventure was when we were coming back and were caught in the pack ice. This was really very serious, and the ship's propeller frame was broken and the rudder and screw bent. Two members of the party were set on by white bears one day and had a narrow escape."

"We were sending balloons and buoys adrift containing messages continually. Altogether we sent over 300 messages. Fifteen balloons were sent up, but they never reached their destinations. The meteorological observations taken and the dredging will be of great interest to science. We manufactured our own hydrogen gas for the balloons without accident, which is another thing I think we deserve credit for. The knowledge gained of air and ocean currents will also be of great value to science."

"I still believe that when the pole is reached it will be found to be surrounded by ice."

"The fate of Andree? I think he went down into the sea."

The explorer said he had come directly from Tromsø, Norway, at the direction of Mr. Ziegler, who dispatched the expedition.

HEAD-END COLLISION.

Five Persons Killed and Three Injured in a Tunnel Near Cornwallis, W. Va.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Oct. 3.—Five persons were killed and three injured in a head-end collision between two freight trains in a tunnel near Cornwallis, on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Thursday afternoon. The train carried several cars of cattle, which were all killed or injured. Probably 20 cars were wrecked and the tunnel is filled with debris. Fred Pearce, engineer of one train; William Miller, brakeman, and a tramp were killed. It is thought several others are in the tunnel and two can be seen but are beyond reach at the present time.

WASHERY COAL.

Twenty Car Loads Moved From the North Mahanoy Colliery.

Shenandoah, Pa., Oct. 3.—Twenty cars of washery coal were moved from the North Mahanoy colliery Thursday afternoon under guard of 50 deputies and the Second city troops. A large crowd of men and boys jeered the soldiers. One man was captured, but was released after being compelled to run two miles with the cavalry.

Mining in China.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Minister Conger, at Peking, has reported to the state department that the Chinese imperial government, recognizing the growing importance of mining in China, has issued an edict directing the viceroys to carefully frame rules for regulations thereof based on the best practice in foreign countries.

Little Duke of Manchester.

Belfast, Ireland, Oct. 3.—The duchess of Manchester, who was Miss Helena Zimmerman, of Cincinnati, O., gave birth to a son Thursday morning at Tanderagee castle, County Armagh. Both the mother and child are doing well.

Benefit For Striking Miners.

Butte, Mont., Oct. 3.—The benefit here in the Broadway theater for the striking miners of Pennsylvania, given under the auspices of the Miners' union of Butte, netted \$3,000. This sum will be forwarded to the strikers at once.

Mrs. Cornwallis-West Honored.

London, Oct. 3.—At Balmoral castle Thursday King Edward conferred the order of the Royal Red Cross upon Mrs. George Cornwallis-West for her services on board the hospital ship Malmé during the South African war.

SHOWING THE WAY.

Most of our readers know all about the aches and pains of a bad back, very few people are free from sick kidneys, as the kidneys are the most overworked organs of the body and "go wrong" at times no matter how well the general health may be. The trouble is so few understand the indications of kidney trouble. You are nervous, tired out and weary, have stitches, twinges and twitches of back-ache pains, but lay it to other causes; finally the annoyance and suffering attendant with urinary disorders, retention of the urine, too frequent urination, makes you realize the seriousness of it. At any stage you should take a remedy that will not only relieve but cure you. Read the following and profit by the lesson it teaches:

C. J. McMurray, a resident of Freeport, Ill., address 47 Troquois St., says: "I have greater faith in Doan's Kidney Pills to-day than I had in the fall of 1897 when I first took that remedy and it cured me of an acute pain across the back and imperfect action of the kidneys. Since I made a public statement of these facts and recommended Doan's Kidney Pills to my friends and acquaintances, thoroughly believing as I did both from observation and experience that they would do just as they were represented to do. I am still pleased to reendorse my statement given to the public shortly after I first came to use the remedy."

A FREE TRIAL of this great Kidney medicine which cured Mr. McMurray, will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Irony of Fate.

"There goes a poor fellow who has hard work to make ends meet," says my friend, indicating a portly person across the street. "So?" "I inquired." "Yes. He is an artist's model, and before he got so fat he made good money posing as a hero and demigod, but now he is so obese that the only occupation he can find is an occasional pose as a purple-proud plutocrat for some cartoonist."—Philadelphia North American.

Thought He Remembered.

Society Beauty—I fear you have forgotten me, colonel. Social Lion—Indeed, no, madam. We met, if I mistake not, at that monkey party, in— "Sir."—Chicago Tribune.

"Everybody's liable to itching piles. Rich and poor, old and young—terrible the torture they suffer. Only one cure cures. Doan's Ointment. Absolutely safe; can't fail." Nodd—"I think that doctor of ours will give us something to stop the baby's crying now." Todd—"Way?" Nodd—"I'm going to move next door to him."—London Tit-Bits.

"Isn't safe to be a day without Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil in the house. Never can tell what moment an accident is going to happen."

It would be easy for a woman to believe that every cloud has a silver lining if every dress only had a silk lining.—Judge.

Nothing rounds out the pleasures of life like a circle of friends.—Chicago Daily News.

ST. JACOBS OIL

POSITIVELY CURES

Rheumatism
Neuralgia
Backache
Headache
Feetache
All Bodily Aches
AND

CONQUERS PAIN.

WET WEATHER COMFORT

There is no satisfaction keener than being dry and comfortable when out in the hardest storm. YOU ARE SURE OF THIS IF YOU WEAR

TOWERS' WATERPROOF OILED CLOTHING
MADE IN BLACK OR YELLOW
AND BACKED BY OUR GUARANTEE
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON, MASS.
ASK YOUR DEALER
If he will not supply you send for our free catalogue of garments and hats.

31 YEARS AGO

We began our present business of selling general merchandise at wholesale prices direct to the consumer—two millions of people ordered goods from us last year, having from 12 to 40 per cent. Your neighbors trade with us—why not you? Our 300-page catalogue tells the story. We will send it upon receipt of 15 cents.

Montgomery Ward & Co.
CHICAGO
The house that tells the truth.

HAMLIN'S WIZARD OIL
CUTS. WOUNDS
ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY! gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 Days' treatment. Free. Dr. H. C. GREEN'S 3038, 3040, 3042, ATLANTA, GA.